

VOL. VIII.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. W. CRADDOCK & CHARLES F. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership with all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jan1 wkt-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frank-
fort and the adjoining counties. Office on St.
Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
deci1 wkt-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and will attend to the
collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgements of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions,
affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 11

HORD & METCALFE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
LYSANDER HORD AND JAS. P. METCALFE,
have formed a partnership for the practice of law
and the collection of debts. T. N. Lindsey, Esq., is
retiring from the firm. All business entrusted to
them will receive prompt attention.
Office the same as occupied by Judge Hord, on St.
Clair street.
April 24 1855.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th Ju-
dicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort,
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend
particularly to the collection of debts in any part of
the State. All business entrusted to him will meet
with prompt attention.
Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office. mar17

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
Office on St. Clair st., with J. W. L. Harlan.
REFERS TO
Hon. J. L. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. James Harlan, Lexington, Ky.
Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. Monsarrat & Co., Louisville, Ky.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and
in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to
Mc. Harlan's office. may19 11

GEO. W. PURKINS & BENJ. J. MONROE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of
the Law in all the Courts of the Territory.
Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co.'s
Bank. oct1 wkt-wtf

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
"3341" Frankfort, Ky.

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
JOHN L. MOORE & SON,
Are receiving their Large Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
In Great Variety and
AT VERY LOW RATES!
sept7 wkt-wtf

A. H. C. BROCKEN,
22 CHIEF STREET, New York,
Manufacturer of Glass Syringes, Homoeopathic
Vials, Graduated Measures, Nurs-
ing Bottles, etc.

**GLASS WARE FOR Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers,
Photographers, etc. Glass-ware by the
package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Or-
ders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited.
Price Lists sent on application.
sept4 wkt-wtf**

NEW FIRM.
ED. KEENON & JNO. N. CRUTCHER,
HAYING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery.

OP H. EVANS, ALSO THAT OF MORRIS & HAMPTON,
will continue to carry on the above
business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main
street, where, by strict attention to business, they
hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of the
public patronage. mar 11 1855-ly

LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machinery,
AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
CINCINNATI, O.

FULL EQUIPMENTS FURNISHED
for manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Furniture &
Chairs, Mill Cars, & Agri-
cultural Implements.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Hub, Spoke, Felloe, and Wheel
MACHINERY,
Shafting and Pulleys, with Ball and Socket Hangers,
far superior to those in ordinary use, and at the low-
est price. For descriptive Circulars, price, &c., ad-
dress
Corner John & Water Sts.,
CINCINNATI, O.
aug19 wly

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Books and Stationery.

**A GENERAL assortment of School, Medical, Law,
and Miscellaneous Books. All the late publica-
tions of the day to be had at
jan29 wkt-wtf**

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
A. D. 1855, he has been made known to me that
JOHN WIGGINS, Sr., and has since fled from justice;
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor
of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power
vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward
of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension
and delivery of said Wiggins, within one year from
date hereof.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the seal of the Common-
wealth to be hereunto affixed, this 5th day
of November, A. D. 1855, and in the 67th year
of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Runaways.
JERRY.
THERE was lodged in the jail of Union county,
Ky., on the third day of August, 1855, a Negro
Man, rather dark, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weight
about 160 pounds, 27 years old, calling himself HENRY.
Says he ran away about two weeks ago, and belongs
to Julius C. Wade, near Murfreesboro, in Tennessee.
Was caught in Kentucky.
Also, there was lodged in same jail, on the 31st day
of July, 1855, a Negro Man calling himself HENRY,
about the same age and height of Jerry, and weight
about 120 pounds; two or three front teeth out; rather
a copper color, with light head cut off near the
wrist; he was running for a year, he once fled to a
man named Bowman, but belongs now to Ben.
Jarrellson, near Florence, Ala. Says he was caught
once and lodged in the Gauleyboro, in which he
broke. Was this time caught in Illinois.
THOMAS MARKHAM,
Jailer of Union county.

Non-Residents' Lands for Forfeiture.
THE following lands will be forfeited to the Com-
monwealth of Kentucky, on the 10th day of Feb-
ruary next, if the taxes, interest, and cost due, are
not paid on or before said day, to-wit:
No. 121. Nathaniel Burwell, deceased; 1478
acres; Logan (now Trigg) county, Cumberland river,
bordered by N. Burwell, Tax due for 1855, 6, and 7,
\$49 85.
No. 745. Thomas Goodwin; 3,000 acres; Har-
din county, Ky. Entered and patented by S. Lewis,
Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$17 10.
No. 777. Andrew Paul; 500 acres; Franklin (now
Owen) county, Sycamore creek. Surveyed by James
Paul, Tax due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$2 85.
No. 1188. Andrew Duncanson's heirs; 1,000
acres; Green river. Entered and patented by C. W.
Crumpacker, Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$11 40.
No. 2135. Sarah Carrington, widow of George
Carrington; 1,000 acres; Hickman county; Military
land. Entered and surveyed by John Williams.
Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$5 70.
No. 2136. Sarah Carrington, widow of George
Carrington; 1,000 acres; Hickman county. Entered
and surveyed by John Williams. Taxes due for 1855,
6, and 7, \$5 70.
No. 2284. John Wister, John M. Price, and C. J.
Wister; 500 acres; Henry county; waters of
Sand Ripp and 6 mile. Entered and surveyed by H.
Marshall. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$14 25.
No. 2292. John Scholt; 125 acres; Henry county.
Cypress creek. Entered by R. Whetledge. Surveyed
and patented by H. Higgins. Taxes due for
1855, 6, and 7, \$8 71.
No. 2537. Joseph Smith; 500 acres; Davies
county; Long Falls creek. Surveyed and patented
by J. Barnett. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$4 25.
No. 2944. James Barren's heirs; 1,077 1/2 acres;
part of 1777 1/2 acres; Marshall county, Jonathan's
creek. Entered and surveyed by James Barren.
Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$4 85.
No. 3027. Richard Barren's heirs; 42 1/2 acres;
part of 2000 acres; Marshall county, Jonathan's creek.
Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$0 91.
No. 3137. John Foster; 500 acres; Washington
county, waters Chaplin. Entered and surveyed by A.
Headlin. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$8 25.
No. 3141. John A. Hicks; 200 acres; Owen
county, head Sycamore. Surveyed by Austin Morris.
Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$1 81.
No. 3142. C. C. Buck of Nashville; 600 acres;
Hopkins county, on Deer creek. Patented by Han-
cock Taylor. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$5 70.
No. 3192. Henry Adams; 200 acres; 200 acres;
160 acres; Graves county; N. E. of Sec. 21, T. 3, N.
1, R. 10. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$9 46.
No. 3205. Albert Bradley; 170 acres; Va. 170 acres;
part of 300 acres; Muhlenburg county, Sand Lick
fork of Paducah. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7,
\$8 80.
No. 3218. John S. Petway; 5 1/2 acres; Butler
county, Big Muddy. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7,
\$0 39.
No. 3219. John S. Petway; 100 acres; do, do.
No. 3220. Do; 250 acres; do, do.
No. 3221. Do; 10 acres; do; Green river, do.
Amount due on Nos. 3218, 3219, 3220 and 3221, is
\$2 55.
No. 3406. James M. Martin; 400 acres; Todd
county; Hallsburg N. E. corner of Sec. 21, T. 3, N.
1, R. 10. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$2 85.
No. 2509. Joseph Janey; 23 1/2 acres; Warren
county. Entered, surveyed, and patented by Ben
Janey. Taxes due from 1850 to 1854, \$20 25.
Owners, unknown lots in Scottsville, Allen county.
No. 52. Taxes due from 1853 to 1854, \$9 58.
Do, do, do, No. 6, \$0 75.
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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF MCKRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 10, 1859

Blanks.

We have on hand, or can print to order on the shortest notice, blanks of every description for clerks, magistrates, &c.
Legal cards, circulars, dry goods bills, and job work of every description, printed on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

Notice

Those indebted to the Yeoman Office for subscription, advertising, job work, &c., are informed that their accounts are made out ready for delivery. We are desirous of collecting up as promptly as possible, and we hope our patrons will be ready to assist us in doing so.

REMOVAL.—The Post-office has been removed from St. Clair street, to the corner building in Hanna's block, opposite the Capitol Hotel.

Opposition Candidates.

The "Opposition" in this State are making desperate efforts, under the lead of the Louisville Journal, to get up a convention and nominate a State ticket on the 22d of this month. We wish them some degree of success in their efforts; for without it there will be nothing to arouse the Democracy to energetic action. Without opposition in the coming canvass, with no fear of a formidable rival to hold its members to strict discipline and the great principles of unity and harmony, to which it owes in a great measure its past success, the Democracy would not be in a favorable condition to maintain its permanent ascendancy. But, having to build upon the ruins of Know-Nothingism, not certain that they are a party at all—with a past not to their credit, and a very unpromising future, the "Opposition," we fear, will not be able to show sufficient strength in this canvass to administer this wholesome lesson to the dominant party. Let them try, however; we should like to see a show of resistance, if only to give us something to do.

We notice a few faint signs of life manifested by the "remains" in different parts of the State. The "Opposition" of Grant county recommend L. W. Andrews for Governor, W. S. Rankin for Lieutenant Governor, T. S. Page for Auditor, and B. N. Carter for Superintendent of Public Instruction. In Trigg they recommend Joshua F. Bell for Governor, and James T. Buckner for Lieutenant. In Kenton they propose William B. Kinkaid for Governor. In Owensley they suggest G. W. Dunlap for Governor, W. M. Fulkerson for Lieutenant Governor, Matt. Adams for Treasurer, Thos. S. Page for Auditor, H. L. Todd for President of the Board of Internal Improvement, James White for Register of the Land Office, John Hazelrigg for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and S. M. Barnes for Attorney General.

The old love of spoils will no doubt induce the "remains" to come together in Louisville, in respectable numbers, and go through the blank motions just as if they were the representatives of a party. It will no doubt aid them, too, in finding self-sacrificing patriots enough to fill a ticket—at least we hope so.

JOHN A. FISHER.—The late Democratic City Convention of Louisville nominated this gentleman for Auditor of City Accounts. We have had the pleasure of knowing him for several years, indeed, he was once for a short time in our employ in the Yeoman office, and for this reason we may be allowed to go out of our bailiwick to say, that a better nomination for Auditor, taking into consideration all the qualities necessary to insure the success of the office and the candidate before an intelligent constituency—honesty, capability, faithfulness, and popularity—could not have been made by our Louisville friends.

He is very young; but not too young to have established for himself already, among an unusually large circle of friends, a character for trustworthiness, capability, and industry in business matters, truly enviable in any one; nor too young to sustain the same character in the office to which he will be elected, if the Democracy of Louisville do their duty.

THE STARS AND STRIPES, a Weekly Illustrated Newspaper. By FRANK LESLIE: New York City. Price four cents per copy.

The first number of a new illustrated paper, bearing the above title, has been received. The literary contents, which are all original, so far as we have examined them, are of fair ability, and moral in tone. The editor promises to make it worthy the patronage of the reading community, and to those who wish to take a weekly paper from New York, we recommend it as likely to please as any we know of.

SELF-CULTURE.—To-night Prof. Fowler gives the last lecture but one of his course. The subject is both important and interesting, as follows: "The Right Government, Training, and Proper Education of Children, with Advice to Young Men and Women on Self-Culture and Personal Improvement. Every parent, teacher, and youth should hear it. Lecture to close with Public Examinations."

To-morrow night the subject of the lecture will be on the "Moral Nature of Man." Those who desire charts and written descriptions of character, may obtain them by calling soon at Prof. Fowler's rooms, in Capitol Hotel.

The Washington Republic says that a petition to Congress is in circulation, in the name of the free colored persons residing in the District of Columbia, praying for the establishment of a colony of their class upon some of the sparsely settled Southern portions of our own continent, where they may be under the protection of the Government of their native country, and have its fostering care, &c.

Charles Dickens is reading his own works in London to immense audiences. He appears in public dressed in the style of exaggerated fashion, with half a dozen rings on his fingers, and a huge bouquet of exotics in his breast. His powers of mimicry are said to be wonderful, and were he not the leading novelist of the day, he might, if he chose to be, rank as the leading comedian.

The following patents have been granted by the Commissioner of the Patent Office: Reuben Cave, Louisville, Ky., for improved machine for polishing metals; Henry Martin, Louisville, Ky., for improved tool for crozing and chamfering barrels.

Col. Lockbridge announces in the New Orleans Delta that his Arizona and Northern Mexico expeditions will start about the 1st of next March. He disavows all connection with the New York emigration movement to Central America and Mexico.

ECLIPSE.—There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the 17th of this month, early in the morning, visible throughout the United States.

Samuel B. Grant, from Todd county, Ky., got his pocket picked of \$111, at the Cincinnati post-office, on Monday.

At the New York stock board, on Thursday, \$6,000 6 per cent. Lexington city bonds sold at 20 1/2.

The counsel for Thos. Batman vs. McGowan et al., have applied for a new hearing in the Louisville Jail case.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Clay, the U. S. Minister to Peru, in writing to the State Department, says the idea that any reduction in the price at which guano is now sold, can be brought about by negotiation, is abandoned. All classes in Peru agreeing that, as the deposits are national, the government is bound to see that they produce the greatest revenue. There is little prospect of improvement in business transactions, as the most important agencies of the Peruvian government are in trusted to two houses, who have it in their power to fix the rates of freight, and, in Mr. Clay's opinion, can, in future, exercise a controlling influence over the trade in foreign countries.

The Secretary of the Interior, in reference to a resolution of inquiry of the House of Representatives, says that the military reservation of the State of Illinois, has not been transferred by the War to the Interior Department, and that no decision has ever been made by the latter department in favor of persons claiming pre-emption rights in the lands on Rock Island. Heretofore such claims have been rejected by the general land office.

Mr. Green, of Mo., from the Senate Committee on the Territories, to-day reported against the organization of Jefferson Territory.

Senator Fitch intends to introduce a bill authorizing the government to use American iron for ships and public buildings in lieu of other building materials.

The Committee on Ways and Means held a meeting this morning, but took no action on the tariff.

It is said that the call for a Democratic caucus for to-morrow night is signed by about 75 members of the House.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Samuel W. Black, as Governor of Nebraska, and Wilson McCandless to the vacant Pennsylvania Judgeship, and of Mr. Ammidown as navy agent at Boston.

What's a Name.

I have heard an anecdote here, of one of your Boston men, which is too good to be kept from your readers. Theodore D. Parker, Esq., a merchant in your city, happened a few weeks since to be a guest for one night at Mr. Knapp's hotel. After tea, as he was enjoying the coolness of the evening breeze on the piazza, he noticed a gentleman in the office who was examining the book of arrivals, and who afterwards walked up and down the piazza, scanning him (Mr. Parker) closely. Some ten or fifteen minutes passed in this way, when the stranger broke the silence by addressing him:

"Is your name Parker?"
"Yes."
"Theodore Parker?"
"Yes sir."
"Do you live in Boston?"
"Yes sir."

"Then, sir," (looking as if the identity of the individual were fairly established, I suppose you are the man who goes about in New England, vilifying the institutions of the South?)

"O no, no," answered the astonished Mr. Parker, before whose eyes a bag of feathers and a kettle of tar danced a momentary pas de deux; "I am Theodore D. Parker—I am not the minister whom you speak of."

"Ah! that alters the case, then," responded the chivalric Virginian in a milder tone, "but allow me to give you one piece of advice, and that is, if you are going to travel round in these dignified, you had better in the future, when you sign your name, be particular and make that D stand plain."

Hon. H. C. Burnett.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier, in a late letter, says of the Congressional services of the Representative of the First District of this State:

In a previous letter I referred briefly to the discussion on the re-opening of the African slave trade. I have everywhere heard the remarks of Mr. Burnett, on that occasion, spoken of in high terms. He made a good record. Mr. Burnett is an able and eloquent, and above all, an efficient, attentive, and working representative, always at his post. His remarks are listened to with marked attention. He is yet young, and destined, in my opinion, to hold even higher positions than he has already occupied. It is understood that he will be a candidate for re-election, and his candidacy will be equivalent to an election. Few men in so brief a Congressional career have won a more enviable position.

[From Willis & Morris's Home Journal.]
Interesting to Ladies Only.

[Gentlemen need not read this article.] The perfection of hoop skirt manufacture seems to have been reached in the production of "The Indestructible Skirt" by a firm in this city, whose fabrics are said to excel the best imported from Europe. We refer to Messrs. W. S. and C. H. Thomson, extensively known as the manufacturers of "The Crown Skirts." This admirable garment, beyond anything which has yet been produced on either side of the water, combines the advantages of elasticity, elegance, and durability. The skirts of this firm have always borne the highest reputation for the quality of their springs. The article now produced adds to this, not only faultlessness of shape, but indestructibility. This desirable result is obtained by a beautiful eyelet fastening, invented and patented by Mr. Thomson, by means of which the tapes and hoops are joined. So admirably is this accomplished, that it is impossible to separate them; and with such perfection of workmanship, that in a thousand fastenings rarely one is defective. The great annoyance of the constant ripping away of the hoops from the tapes is thus completely obviated. To this garment is attached "The Watch Spring Bustle," also invented by them, and the most perfect contrivance possible for giving a graceful backward fall to the dress. By means, also, of a new and ingenious slide, the skirt may be extended, and then fastened securely and immovably. Another novelty is "The Piccolomini," a tasteful and economical muslin skirt, the hoops of which, by means of an ingenious clasp of Mr. Thomson's invention, may be withdrawn and the skirt washed whenever desired. To supply the very large demand for these and other styles, the Messrs. Thomson have organized a probably the most extensive in the world, devoted to this branch of manufacture—capable of a production of three thousand skirts per day, and reaching, in some instances, as high as four thousand, and many of the most elegant descriptions. They employ over one thousand girls; five hundred sewing, braiding, clasp, and other labor-saving machines, perform the work of ten times their number of human hands. The consumption of steel spring alone is upward of three hundred thousand yards per week, or sufficient to girdle the globe three times a year. The consumption of eyelets, clasps, slides, &c., is not far from two hundred and fifty thousand daily. A large proportion of this skirt-making machinery has been invented to meet the exigencies of the manufacture, and is of the most curious construction, producing results almost magical. One class-cutting machine turns out the extraordinary number of two hundred clasps a minute, or twelve thousand an hour. Another machine, in a skilful hand, produces an average of fifty eleven-spring skirts daily. In the strength, accuracy, and uniformity of the work produced by this machinery, lies to no small extent the secret of the superiority of the manufactures of this firm. The stiff and ungraceful hoops and farthingales of former days, made memorable by the genial wit of Addison, have given place to the elastic steel spring skirts, whose lightness, elegance, and healthfulness have established them as favorites, both in the taste and good sense of the community. We confess that we like the fashion, (in reason), and we congratulate the Messrs. Thomson on their success in bringing this article to so high a degree of perfection.

Headache and Debility.
Mr. Silas J. Liscomb, of Birmingham, says: "I have found in Berch's Holland Bitters a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."
Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache. feb 5 w1 & w3

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[From the Boston Traveller, Thursday.]
The Revolution in Haiti.

By the arrival of the brig B. W. Packer, Capt. Lee, at this port yesterday, we have some additional particulars of the revolution now in progress among the colored and black people of Haiti. Capt. Lee states that the officials of the Emperor Solouque at the Cape had all been ousted, the majority of them (including some of the Emperor's order of nobility) joining the Republican movement. The Intendente was the only one who stood out for Solouque. He attempted to stop the movement by representing to the people that it was the intention of the Republicans to reduce them to a state of slavery, and also to the blacks that Geffard was a colored man, who would, in consequence, dominate over the black race! His intrigues were detected, and he was thrown into prison. About two thousand troops had marched to the support of General Geffard, who was known to have under him eight thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry well supplied with the munitions of war.

According to the most reliable accounts the battle reported near the capital was only an encounter of advanced wings of the two armies, which resulted in the defeat of Solouque, a large portion of the army of the Emperor went over to the enemy.

Before the breaking out of the revolution, Solouque paid his soldiers only sixty cents per month. He greatly increased this sum upon the commencement of hostilities, but seems unable to keep his army.

The reinforcements marching to the aid of General Geffard from Jacmel are a portion of the army of the Emperor, who has turned against him.

Two of the prominent citizens of the Cape escaped from a terrible death by the breaking out of the revolution. Some time since, I was reported to Solouque that they had spoken against his government and they were arrested. At the time of the proclamation of the republic a vessel was on the voyage from Port au Prince to convey them to the terrible dungeons of Laboue, where it is stated that no less than seven hundred political prisoners have perished within a few years.

In regard to these dungeons it is stated that the miserable captives are chained to the floor, and left exposed to the flow of the tide and the inroad of vermin, to perish. They generally die in a few days; but one man was found alive on the fifteenth day, and was humanely dispatched by his guards.

At Aux Cayes, it is said, the Governor resisted the revolution, and was shot by the Republicans.

Some letters received in this city estimate the force of Gen. Geffard as high as 18,000 men, and daily increasing to 6,000 men reported to have marched from Aux Cayes to join the Emperor were probably bound to the Republican camp.

It is surmised that Geffard might have, ere this, struck a decisive blow, but that he is anxious, by a display of overwhelming force, to prevent bloodshed, and convince Solouque of the uselessness of his resistance.

A brother of Gen. Geffard has been appointed Governor of Cape Haytien by the Republicans.

The Empress Eugenie is said to be in poor health—the anxieties of new dresses have been too much for her. Louis Napoleon, on the other hand, is in prime order—looks fat and is in tip-top condition for Austria or any heavy weight in Europe."

MARRIED.

On the 1st of February, 1859, by the Rev. John Wallis, Mr. JOHN M. PATTERSON, of Marion county, Ky., and Miss RACHEL J. CAMPBELL, of Taylor county, Ky.
On the 5th instant, by Rev. G. Gates, DAVID PERRY and ANS HEDRICK, all of Louisville.
In St. Louis, on the 31st inst., in Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Hutcheson, Mr. BENSON DUNSMY, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss ESTHER A. daughter of Judge O. G. Gates, of St. Louis.

In Bridgeport, Ky., on Tuesday, 28th inst., ROBERT C. MCKEE, of Taylorville, Ky., and Miss HATTIE M. CLARKE, of New York, an Assistant Teacher in the Bridgeport Female Seminary.

**W. S. & C. H. THOMSON'S
NEW SKIRTS FOR 1859.**

**THE INDESTRUCTIBLE
DOUBLE EXTENSION SKIRT**
WITH PATENT EYELET FASTENING.
MADE WITHOUT SEWING.
Universally pronounced "the most perfect skirt ever made."

THE GOSAMER EXPANSION. The lightest and most graceful skirt ever produced. THE PICCOLLOMI. By means of clasps, this beautiful and economical garment can be taken to pieces, washed, and put together again at pleasure.

All the above have Thomson's celebrated patent Watch Spring Bustle, and are stamped with our name and mark in a first class clothing house. For sale by the principal retailers everywhere. feb 10 w1 & w2

Now Ready!
SENT POST PAID ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Voters of Kentucky.
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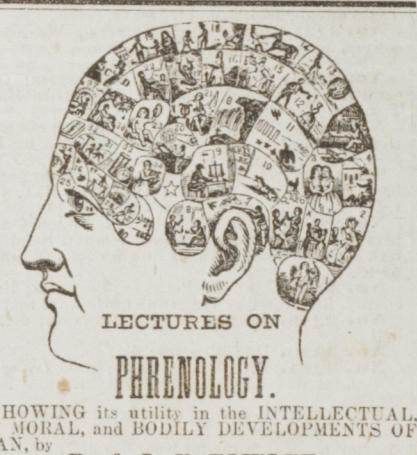
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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, on Cuba.

The importance of the Island of Cuba was sufficient to justify the struggle necessary to seize and hold it. Its geographical position was peculiar. It was the gate of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, controlled also the West India seas, and in the hands of a strong naval power, would make the Gulf of Mexico a *mare nostrum*. It contained thirty millions of square acres, of which eight millions were cultivated. The imports of the island for a series of years were twenty-eight millions, and the exports thirty-one millions, giving an annual production of fifty-nine millions, without making any allowance for the productions of the labor of African slaves, and the smuggling so extensive and universal all over the island. With these included, they would have an annual productive value of more than eighty millions. Some put it at one hundred millions. The total imports into Cuba from Spain were a little over seven millions; from the United States a little over six millions; from Great Britain six millions, and France two millions. The exports amounted to Spain three millions, to the United States twelve millions, England eight millions, and France three millions. The schedule of importations into the island embraced, of provisions \$11,378,274. Was not every part of the confederacy interested in that? The manufacturers amounted to over seven millions, and had the North no interest in that? The tariff upon many of these articles had been raised to 80, 100, and 120 per cent.—so high that while Spain, stricken and beggared as she is, with her own people almost starving, exports to that island five hundred and twenty thousand barrels, the United States sent out but five thousand barrels. Strike off this tariff, and what would be the amount of interest which every section of the Union would have in commerce of Cuba? The navigation interest of the North was also deeply affected. There were 3,918 vessels engaged in the carrying trade of Cuba the world over. Of these the United States furnished 2,370—Spain but 901; England 348; France 126; and out of a little over five hundred thousand tonnage, the United States contribute two hundred and fifty thousand. Was not, then, that portion of the United States interested in the shipping business vitally and deeply interested in the acquisition that they could strike the shackles from its commerce?

There were two modes of acquiring the island—one by purchase and the other by conquest. He believed the United States could not purchase it: first, because Cuba is a productive source of revenue to Spain, giving her almost three millions of dollars per annum, all expenses defrayed; because it is the defense of her colonial possessions, and because, out of that revenue, she defrays all the expenses of her consular and diplomatic system on this continent; and, looking back, he believed there was some more powerful—the traditions and pride of Spain. Against this sale protested the traditions of the grandeur of that period when the Spanish empire was world-wide, and against this sale protested that pride, as haughty now as on the day when Grimaldi sought to menace France. And what would be the risk of acquiring the island by war? Could it be done without a conflict with Great Britain and France? Both have guaranteed to Spain her sovereignty over the territory of the island, and the gathering of their fleets in the waters of the Gulf and Caribbean sea indicate no disposition to recede from this guarantee. With France he could understand it. Louis Napoleon, with the relentless ambition which marked his distinguished kinsman, wishes to establish a splendid colonial empire in the West Indies. To create and establish this it was necessary that the power of the United States should be crippled or hemmed in. With his hand upon the very throne of tropical empire, his army would be invincible, and his hand would clutch the sceptre of universal commerce now passing to us; and, when he shall have consolidated an empire, then the very power which he had made instrumental in crippling the United States would on large subjugation. But the policy of Great Britain was only explicable upon the theory of subservience to France. He believed her diplomacy had placed her in the grasp of France, and was now only moving at the dictation of Napoleon. Mr. Ritchie, of Penn., inquired whether the gentleman thought the United States had a right to take Cuba because they had a government that he does not approve of. Mr. Keitt replied that he did not; but he would say that the long catalogue of aggressions, with the accumulated insults to her flag, invasions of her rights, and insults to her honor, gave the United States the right to declare war against Spain, and he contended that no nation would have the right to complain.

Later from California.

The overland mail, from California, arrived at St. Louis on Sunday, with dates to the 14th ult. The steamship Cortez had arrived from the North, bringing only ten thousand dollars of Frazer river gold. The river was open, and weather so mild that the mining operations were being resumed. A Mr. Davis was shot dead at Fort Yale, on the 24th, by one Foster. A series of gales at Victoria had damaged the shipping in the harbor. It is learned that three men had attacked the Indian *recho* in Eden Valley, containing forty whites and fifteen men, and killed four of the latter. Several whites who had gone out to the mountains since, are missing—supposed to have been killed by the Indians in retaliation. More than one hundred Indians had been killed by whites there, in three months. The Indians in Carson Valley were also suffering. Major Dodge had just returned from Pyramid Lake, reporting deep snow and great suffering among his Indians, many of whom, in approaching him as their great deliverer from their starving and destitute condition, were seen to shed tears. The pine nuts failed again this winter, which have been the main dependence of keeping hundreds of Indians of his agency all peaceable. All they ask is some thing to eat. He has provided over four thousand Indians with food and clothes. At Yankee Jim's Bar, ten highwaymen stopped a stage coach and robbed it of three thousand dollars, belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Near two hundred negroes had returned to San Francisco from the Gila mines. The State Treasurer reports the sum of seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars in the Treasury. The orange, almond, and grape are being cultivated with good success at Los Angeles. In Calaveras county, California, some murders had occurred among the Chinese. They had divided into two parties, and further trouble was apprehended. Murders and suicides were plentiful in the mining districts. The notorious Ned McGowan and a party of gamblers were acting lawlessly in British Columbia. Gov. Douglas intended to prosecute them. An arrival at San Francisco, from Australia, says that gold has been discovered on Fitzroy river, the mouth of which is twelve hundred miles north of Sydney. The excitement is intense, and the rush of emigration tremendous from Melbourne, Sydney, and the larger cities.

Dr. S. P. Johnson, of Ky., graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Thursday.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Royal Mail steamship, Asia, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived at this port this evening, having been over sixteen days on the passage. The news by the Asia is one felt later. The war less conference held in the state of affairs on the continent, and a partial revival of the late panic had been created on the Paris Bourse. The British Minister at Washington will be instructed to obtain the reopening of the American coasting trade to British vessels in return for a little concession by Great Britain. It is reported that Parliament will be asked for a considerable increase on the naval estimates. Accounts from Lombardy still speak of dissatisfaction, but there had been no outbreak. Warlike rumors continued, and notwithstanding the peace assurances, the latest continental correspondence says that confidence in the maintenance of peace was losing ground. Warlike preparations continued in France. It is also reported, but was not believed, that Persigny would soon succeed Walewski in the French Foreign Ministry. There had been a partial recurrence of the panic on the Paris Bourse. Three per cents. closed flat at 68 francs, ninety-five cents. The London Exchange responded to the fall, but not to the same extent that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between France and Sardinia. The British Government is said to have resolved to take sufficient measures to protect the English interests in Mexico. The London Times, editorially, denounces Mr. Nugent's manifesto to the Americans in British Columbia. The King of Naples was ill. The London Post of the 21st announced his death, but it was not confirmed. On the following day the Post regretted its error. It is denied that Prince Napoleon was received with enthusiasm at Turin. An Austrian loan of six millions sterling was announced for the London market. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon intends coming to America, but the alleged contract for ten thousand dollars with the American churches is pronounced untrue. The Vincennes steam engines were still making rapid progress. On the 19th, the Patrie had an article to the effect that the avoidance of war was not to be considered altogether certain. This article, together with the false reports which were circulated of an insurrection at Milan and Venice, and a collision between the Austrian and Sardinian troops, caused a reaction in the Bourse and a decline in the price of stocks. The alleged abolition of visas for passports seems to be an exaggeration of the new rule making a modification in the existing arrangements. The expedition against the insurgents in Algeria was successful, the tribes having made complete submission. Italy.—The French garrison at Rome had been reduced to two regiments of the line. At Turin, the belief in an approaching war was decidedly increasing. Letters from reliable authority, at Milan, say there was not the least chance of an insurrection. It was stated that the sending of troops from Austria to Italy had been suspended. While another account says that Austrian reinforcements were enuring in Italy. The amnesty to the political prisoners at Naples had been modified so as to require their banishment to America. An edict provides that all persons who are charged with any flagrant attempt against the safety of the state shall be immediately tried by a council of war. Austria.—The leading journals of Germany are exceedingly violent in their attacks on the French Government, and urge the necessity of a perfect understanding between Prussia and Austria and the German States. Popular demonstrations of sympathy and loyalty greeted the Emperor of Austria wherever he appeared in public. Prince Hatzfeldt, the Prussian Minister to Paris, died suddenly at Berlin on the 18th. India.—The Bombay mail of December 24th reached England on the 20th. Nana Sahib had fled to a jungle. The subjugation of the disturbed districts was rapidly progressing. Ishmael Kahan, a rebel chief, had surrendered. China.—The details of the China news speak of short supplies and an advance in tea. The Latest.—London, Jan. 23d.—The Times' chronicle notes the funds as heavy and unimpaired, and after the regular hours received a further fall, owing to the statement about the Austrian loan, and the contemplated augmentation of the navy estimates. The Daily News says that Prussia has signified to France that she will look, not with indifference, but with great anxiety, on an unprovoked attack on Austria by France. Boston, Feb. 7.—Dates from Port au Prince have been received to the 18th ult. The resolution has been extended to all parts of the Empire. There had been severe fighting at St. Marc, both at sea and inland, with considerable loss of life. The Emperor Souleuvre had been compelled to retreat with his forces. In the naval engagement off St. Marc, six ships and the admiral's vessel were badly damaged. The whole imperial fleet had returned to Port au Prince. Reinforcements were joining Gen. Jeffard from all points, and it was believed that the Emperor would be unable to force his way back to the Capital. The city was being surrounded by the Republican forces. The Emperor's stock of coffee had all been seized and sold at auction. The city of Port au Prince was under arms, and no mails were allowed to leave. Chicago, Feb. 7.—Henry Jumptertz, for the murder of Sophia Werner, whose remains were found in a barrel in Hudson river depot, about a year since, has been convicted of murder. Counsel made application for a new trial. Mexico, 25th, via MINUTILLAN, Feb. 2.—Maramon reached the capital on the 26th, with one thousand cavalry. He disapproved of Robles' acts and displaced him; put Gen. Sales at the head of the army, and reinstated Zuluega. It is reported that Maramon intended marching on Vera Cruz with a strong force. The Liberals routed Negretts (?) near Jalapa. The Picayune correspondent says the Mexican war schooner Turbide, had been captured by an American vessel, six foreigners were killed by the crew, and escaped with the vessel. Date not given. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The Black Warrior, with Havana dates of the 3d, has arrived. A French steamer, with 850 coolies on board, arrived on the 1st. The action of Congress in regard to Cuba created excitement in Havana. Exchange is declining. Senator Hammond on Cuba. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1859.—Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, declared to-day that the proposition to buy Cuba was not a southern measure—that the South had more to gain by its acquisition than the North, inasmuch as it would open important markets for Northern products. It is reported that a secret movement is on foot to ascertain if the Democratic members of both Houses can agree upon an address to the Democracy of the Union, which shall settle on some uniform basis of action for the party. Leading Senators seemed to favor this. If it can be properly carried out, it will have a wonderful effect toward uniting the whole Democracy of the country.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. News.

A United States "Nigger"—William Lee, of Boston, formerly of the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., was arrested recently at Paris by two policemen, who suspected him of being an Italian assassin, with designs on the life of Napoleon. When he was taken before the commissary of police, that officer said to him, "I am sure that you are no Red Republican." "No," said Mr. Lee, "I am a Black Republican." "Voyez vous!" exclaimed the commissary. "C'est un negre des Etats Unis!" He is a negro from the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—Communications were received from the Secretary of War stating that in his opinion the proceeds of the sale of the old forts and defenses might be judiciously applied to the construction of new works; also, that the Indian agencies might be better performed by officers of the army; also, that the army cannot be judiciously kept within the line of settlement to avoid the cost of the transportation of supplies, inasmuch as the Indians are kept in check by mere military force. The bill for the land for Agricultural Colleges was, on motion, taken up, and Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a strong speech in opposition. The Agricultural College bill was then taken up and passed, with some amendments, which will require it to go back to the House. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a forcible speech against the institution of its provisions. Messrs. Gwin, of Cal., Bell, of Tenn., Brown, of Miss., and Davis, of Miss., repeated their sentiments already expressed. The vote on the passage of the bill was as follows: Yeas—Allen, Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clarke, Crittenden, Doolittle, Furker, Garrison, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Thompson, (Ky.) Thompson, (N. J.), Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25. NAYS—Bayard, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reed, Rice, Sebastian, Sidel, Shields, and Ward—32. Mr. Hunter, of Va., then tried, ineffectually, to call upon the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. Sidel, of La., desired to take up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba. That measure being confined to his care, it was required that he should urge it on the notice of the Senate rather than have it set aside by less important business. He would move for an amendment to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. He finally gave notice that he would call up the subject to-morrow. The Pennsylvania Avenue Passenger Railway appropriation bill then came up as unfinished business, and was discussed for some hours, this being the third day of the debate. Six pages were read the concession of the right of way, the contest seeming mainly to be between Vanderwerker & Co., the Metropolitan Railroad Co., and the civil corporation of Washington and Georgetown. Without taking any action, the Senate adjourned at a late hour. HOUSE.—Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution setting apart Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th, for the consideration of Territorial business. The vote on the motion to suspend stood—yeas 118, nays 69; disagreed to, there being two thirds. Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., moved to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Senate bill appropriating \$5,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, disagreed to, the vote standing—yeas 101, nays 70, not two thirds. The House, under a suspension of rules, passed the joint resolution from the Senate for the payment of a balance of \$7,000 to Georgia on account of military services against the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles; also a Senate bill to pay to the State of Missouri \$6,000 for expenses incurred in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war; also the Senate bill authorizing the Attorney General to represent the United States in the equity suit pending in the Supreme Court between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, relative to the boundary line. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive appropriation bill. Various small items were acted on, the debate involving questions of economy. Messrs. Davis and Grow severally reminded gentlemen that their time would be more profitably employed in striking out the large objects of appropriation, involving millions, and not those amounting merely to a few thousands. The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill. On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Ill., the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to more effectually prevent the waste and destruction of timber, and other public property in military reservations, and to report by bill or otherwise. A recess was then taken till 7 o'clock this evening, for general debate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy expressing the opinion that it was inexpedient to transfer the revenue cutters to the Navy Department. The Senate passed the House joint resolution permitting Lieut. May, and Prof. Beebe, to receive medals from the Sardinian Government. Messrs. Seward and King, of New York, presented a memorial from New York for an investigation of a system of marine signals, and urging the erection of additional defenses for the harbor of New York. Mr. Brown, of Miss., offered a resolution calling for any correspondence of Mr. Grey, secretary on which Martinez and Jerez, calling themselves the supreme government of Nicaragua, could have based the assertion that the Ministers of the United States were accomplices of the filibuster invaders of Nicaragua, and whether, if such statement was made, any and what apology is necessary for the misstatement. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Bigler, of Pa., attempted to bring up a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate a large public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with true policy, and that Congress should proceed without delay so to adjust the revenue laws as to equalize the revenues and expenditures. Mr. Mason, of Va., objected to the consideration of the resolution for the reason that the House of Representatives can only originate measures affecting the revenue. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, coincided with these views. Mr. Bigler replied that he, too, agreed that it was the prerogative of the House of Representatives to originate revenue measures; but this resolution does not tend to originate revenue measures. It is merely an expression of opinion by the Senate. Mr. Clingman was in favor of giving Mr. Bigler an opportunity to express his views. Mr. Bigler called for the yeas and nays, when the resolution was taken up—yeas 30, nays 23. Mr. Bigler commenced an address to the Senate. His views were of a mixed kind, and of ad valorem duty. He proceeded to show, holding as he always has held to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue, he should shape a law to that end. He would conform it to no arbitrary rule of principle, but would compose it of mixed principles, using both the specific and ad valorem, and in some instances, the better to equalize the rates of charge upon similar articles, and at the same time to discriminate against inferior or adulterated goods, he would compound the two modes, applying the charge as well upon quality as upon the value of the merchandise. He would discriminate in fixing the rates of duty so as to maintain our great branches of industry in their competition with similar pursuits in foreign countries, so far as that can be done, without imposing improper burdens upon other classes of the people, and for this reason, among others, that there is a well balanced reciprocity between all our branches of industry which act and react upon each other, the prosperity of the one being beneficial to all, and vice versa. He would so discriminate against articles known as luxuries, imposing the lower rate of duties on the necessities of life. Further, he would be careful that the Government really did receive the amount of duties, however imposing them, so the honest importer might at least be equal with the unscrupulous adventurer. He estimates the probable deficiency at \$107,000,000, including the \$30,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba. He showed that it would require \$350,000,000 of imports to produce the same revenue. The Treasury would require \$56,000,000 revenue from customs, which would be nearly double the aggregate of a wholesome business. Hence, it is only too obvious that the alternatives are, an increase of the public debt or of the revenue. Mr. Bigler was emphatically in favor of the latter. If the time is too short at this session for full revision, give us back the

tariff of 1846, or give us 4 or 5 per cent. on the rates of the present law. It would require but a few hours to do that. He mentioned that the manufacturers of iron would be satisfied with a moderate specific duty—say six dollars per ton on pig metal, twelve dollars on railroad iron, and fifteen dollars on rolled and hammered iron. These, it seems, do not exceed the average that has been paid under the ad valorem principle for the last eight or ten years. Hence it makes no essential difference to the consumer or to the Treasury, but it is of great importance to the domestic manufacturers, for the specific duty tends effectually to the exclusion of the foreign iron articles, and is consequently a benefit to the consumer as well as to the home producer. He repelled the implication that Pennsylvania was selfish on the subject of the tariff. The manufacturers are not recipients under the tariff of half the benefits alleged. If Pennsylvania and other States had been incidentally benefited by the tariff, many States had been benefited by the donations of public lands. If the South and West complain of the revenue laws, the North and East can point to the postal system, and can show that the lands donated to the States are worth, not only more than the whole amount of duty paid on railroad iron from the day the first bar was imported till the present time, but to the aggregate value of the iron duty; and all the receipts and expenses of the post-office from 1854 to 1858 for Pennsylvania show an excess of revenue of \$181,547, while the Southern and Western States show deficits, varying from \$400,000 to \$1,200,000. Pennsylvania should have drawn proportionately nearly \$14,000,000, or treble the amount she had done. Yet again, comparing the postal receipts and expenditures of the Northern and Eastern States with the Southern and Western, the former show an excess of revenue over expenditures of over \$1,900,000, while the latter exhibit a deficit of \$1,410,000—another handsome item for incidental protection. He denied that most of the public money was expended in the manufacturing States. He pointed to the vast expenses of Indian wars in the South and West, and indeed to the whole expenditures on Indian affairs, and especially the delusive system of Indian civilization. He concluded by an eulogy on his State, and disclaiming any unkind spirit of complaint or criticism in his remarks. Pennsylvania views with pride and pleasure the growth of the new States. She intended to deal justly by all and stand by the constitutional rights of all, and will, as she has always done, perform her whole duty to the Union, and be abhorrent to any suggestion looking to its dissolution. Hence, without menace, Pennsylvania does feel deeply an unjust territorial policy which she deems it her duty to her interests and regards as wise for the nation as a whole. These who think she is insensible to the indifference manifested to her voice will, if they live long enough, discover their error. Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., offered a resolution to the effect that the President be requested to call on the heads of the Departments to submit estimates with a view to cutting the expenditures within fifty millions annually, exclusive of the interest of the public debt. At this point the subject was postponed. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Brown tried to call up their respective bills—the former for an appropriation and the latter for the avenue railroad. Mr. Brown's motion to take up the Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill prevailed—yeas 23, nays 20. The bill, having been overlaid by amendments and much changed in its original objects, was defeated without much debate, and partly by bringing up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Several amendments were offered in order to procure their printing, after which the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned. HOUSE.—Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution that, preliminary to the final settlement of the accounts of the citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories for services rendered in 1855 and 1856 in repelling Indian hostilities, the third Auditor General be directed to examine the vouchers and make a report to the House on the first Monday in December next of the amounts respectively due according to the rule laid down by the Commissioner, which includes only army pay to the volunteers received into the service by the Territorial authorities, and no double pay. The cost of supplies, transportation, etc., is to be paid for, with due regard to the number of troops, and the prices current at that time. Mr. Lane, of Oregon Territory, dissented from the principle laid down. It was better that no bill be passed than that this basis be adopted. Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, and Faulkner, of Va., severely informed him that the third auditor was merely to scale the accounts for the future action of the House. Mr. Marshall, of Ky., was opposed to the resolution. It would not begin to reach the settlement of the accounts. After further debate the resolution was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., moved to strike out the appropriation for the salaries of prisoners, remarking that it was for the detention of fugitive slaves until their trials came on. He characterized their capture as odious and abhorrent to the people of the free States. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, said he would be glad if Mr. Lovejoy would return the negro which he had stolen from one of his (Mr. Singleton's) constituents. Mr. Lovejoy replied that Singleton's constituents never owned a negro, for every being that God made belonged to himself. He did not hesitate to declare that he did help a fugitive slave, and he would always give food and shelter to necessitous whites or blacks. Mr. Singleton—What is that stealing? Mr. Lovejoy—Stealing is taking a man and keeping him a slave. Mr. Phelps, of Mo., said, if the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois prevails, every man arrested as a criminal would be turned loose, and the member, Mr. Lovejoy, would be a general jail deliverer to many infamous persons. Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., humorously remarked that Mr. Lovejoy's objection might be obtained by the imprisonment of free prisoners. [Great laughter.] Mr. Lovejoy's amendment was rejected. Mr. Singleton subsequently remarked, that as Mr. Lovejoy had admitted that he participated in slave stealing, he regarded such a representative from Illinois as a disgrace to the nation. The Chairman, Mr. Banks, of Mass., declared Mr. Singleton to be out of order. Exclamations from the Republican side—Let him go on. Mr. Giddings—He is perfectly in order, and I move that he be permitted to proceed. [Laughter.] The committee then rose. The House concurred, by the casting vote of the Speaker, in the amendment striking out \$77,379 for the Congressional Globe and binding the same, and for reporting the proceedings of Congress. The vote was reconsidered, and the amendment rejected by 9 majority. Pending the question on the other amendment, the House adjourned. From St. Louis. St. Louis, Feb. 8.—Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature passed the bill providing for the formation of a constitution for the State government of the State of Kansas. The bill provides for an election on the fourth Monday of March to decide for or against holding a convention. If the decision is favorable, a convention of twenty delegates will be held the first Tuesday in June. The convention will meet the first Tuesday in July at Wyandotte city, and the constitution submitted to the vote of the people on the first Tuesday in October. Election of officers under the constitution to take place on the first Tuesday in December. Democratic Meeting. HARTFORD, Feb. 8.—Fifteen hundred Democrats assembled here to-night, and repudiated the entire proceedings of the meeting of Thursday night. Julius L. Strong, who denounced the Administration at that meeting, is ruled out of the State delegation, and W. W. Eaton appointed in his stead. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, February 8. CAUSES DECIDED. Yancey v Thorpe, Grant; affirmed. Wayland v Porterfield, Grant; affirmed. Hand v Coleman, Grant; affirmed. Mullins v Hudson et al., Grant; reversed. O'Hara v Blanchett, Grant; reversed. Edwards v Wade, Grant; reversed. Allen v Ramsey's heirs, Union Equity and Crim. Court; affirmed. Shopshire et al v Lay, Harrison; affirmed. ORDERS. Landrum v Trowbridge et al, Fulton Circuit Court; motion to affirm as a delay case. McDonald v Cowgill, Fulton Equity and Crim. Court; rule against appellant to file record by 1st day of next term. Taylor, Shelby & Co. v Yates, Fayette; dismissed by appellant. Robinson v Baxter et ux, Fayette; continued. Gang v Howell, Scott; affirmed. Robinson v Hall, Scott; affirmed. Rogers v Purdon, Fayette; affirmed. Baker v Cust, Fayette—were argued. Hedger et al v Kenney et al, Scott; argued by Beck & Buckner for appellates. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9. CAUSES DECIDED. Webster v Jump, Grant; affirmed. Pennick v Hudson, Grant; affirmed. Barker v Cust, Fayette; affirmed. Rogers v Purdon, Fayette; affirmed. Lemba et ux v Ky. Life Ins. Co., Kenton; reversed. Robinson v Hall, Scott; affirmed. Commonwealth v Thornton, Taylor; affirmed; ORDERS. Thompson v Thompson's adm'r, Barren; five days longer given to file petition for rehearing. Graycroft v Shaw, Lou. Ch'y; cross appeal granted. White's adm'r v Overstreet, Henderson; petition for rehearing filed. Shouse v Ward, Franklin; Anderson v McDowell's ex'r, Jessamine; Gill v Johnson, Jessamine—were argued. Hedger v Kenney, Scott; argument concluded by Robinson for appellates. STATE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—Mr. C. W. Briggs, one of the Commissioners on the part of this State, with a portion of the corps engaged in re-running the line between Kentucky and Tennessee, reached our city on Tuesday and left yesterday evening. Mr. B. informs us that the Commissioners have met with much difficulty in tracing the old line as far as they have gone, and his visit to this place was for the purpose of obtaining some information which is important to the accuracy of the survey. The old survey has been traced to the west side of Reelfoot Lake, about seven miles from Hickman. Hickman Argus. Georgia State Lottery. ON THE PLAN OF THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, For the benefit of the MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY, OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA. AUTHORIZED BY SPECIAL ACT OF LEGISLATURE. MCKINNEY & CO., Managers. To be drawn in public under the sworn superintendence of two Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, in the CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA. CLASS 7 DRAWS ON Saturday, February 19, 1859. CLASS 8 DRAWS ON Saturday, February 26, 1859. CLASS 9 DRAWS ON Saturday, March 5, 1859. CAPITAL PRIZE \$50,000! TICKETS ONLY \$10! HALVES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION. CLASS 7 has only 20,000 Numbers and 3,660 Prizes, amounting to \$239,640, and the Capital Prize is \$50,000, and lowest Prize \$10. CLASS 8 has 40,000 Numbers, and 20,166 Prizes, amounting to \$232,000. More than one Prize to every two Tickets. The lowest Prize is \$10. Capital Prize is \$50,000. CLASS 9 has 50,000 Numbers, and 35,627 Prizes, amounting to \$347,760. More Prizes than Blanks. Capital Prize \$50,000. Lowest Prize \$10. ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS. 50,000 TICKETS! 25,627 PRIZES! MORE THAN 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 2 TICKETS. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. TO BE DRAWN Each Saturday in February & March. 1 Prize of\$50,000 is\$50,000 1 do.15,000 is15,000 1 do.5,000 is5,000 1 do.4,000 is4,000 1 do.3,000 is3,000 1 do.2,000 is2,000 1 do.1,500 is1,500 1 do.1,000 is1,000 1 do.500 is500 2 do.300 are600 2 do.200 are400 2 do.150 are300 100 do.100 are10,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 4 Prizes of \$200 approximating to \$50,000 are \$800 4 do. 150 do. 15,000 are 600 4 do. 100 do. 5,000 are 400 4 do. 80 do. 4,000 are 320 8 do. 60 do. 3,000 are 480 8 do. 50 do. 2,000 are 1,600 8 do. 40 do. 1,500 are 320 8 do. 30 do. 1,000 are 240 40 do. 20 do. 500 are 2,000 25,000 do. 10 do.25,000 35,627 Prizes, amounting to\$347,760 Whole Ticket \$10. Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50. PLAN OF THE LOTTERY. The numbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with those numbers on the tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel. The first 179 prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the wheel of Prizes. The number and prize drawn are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn, this operation is repeated until the prizes are drawn out. Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding wheels and the two succeeding numbers to those drawing the first 9 Prizes will be entitled to the 448 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11,248 draws the \$20,000 Prize, those Ticket numbers 11,248, 11,249, 11,251, 11,252 will each be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 1,539 draws the \$15,000 Prize, those Ticket numbers 1,539, 1,540, 1,541, 1,542 will each be entitled to \$150, and so on according to the above scheme. Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk: Certificates of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets,\$80 10 Half "40 10 Quarter "20 10 Eighth "10 IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES. Include the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may desire. The tickets are numbered, and the list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing. [Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their post-office, county, and State.] [Remember that every prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.] [All prizes of \$1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.] All communications strictly confidential. Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to MCKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga. [A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize for each, is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the Savannah Daily News. Feb 8 w&t-wtf] Wood, Eddy & Co.'s DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES. CAPITAL PRIZE \$40,000. TICKETS TEN DOLLARS. NOTICE. THIS is to inform the public, that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & CO., to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1858. And we hereby request our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY. Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15th, 1858. WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS, Successors to GREGORY & MAURY. The undersigned, having become owners of The only Lottery Chartered in Delaware, offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday in February, March, and April, in public, under the superintendence of sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor. Class 110 draws Wednesday, Feb. 2d. Class 122 draws Wednesday, Feb. 9th. Class 134 draws Wednesday, Feb. 16th. Class 146 draws Wednesday, Feb. 23d. Thirty-two Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-six Prizes! Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets! 78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME! TO BE DRAWN Each Wednesday in February. 1 Prize of\$40,000 is\$40,000 1 do.22,000 is22,000 1 do.13,000 is13,000 1 do.7,500 is7,500 1 do.6,000 is6,000 1 do.3,000 is3,000 50 do.1,000 are5,000 50 do.500 "25,000 180 do.250 "45,000 65 do.100 "6,500 65 do.50 "3,250 65 do.40 "2,600 130 do.30 "3,900 4,745 do.20 "94,900 22,480 do.10 "270,400 37,296 Prizes amounting to\$503,292 Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2½ Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk: Certificate of Package of 62 Whole Tickets, \$149 50 Certificate of Package of 36 Half Tickets,\$74 75 Certificate of Package of 20 Quarter Tickets,\$37 37 IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES. Include the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase, and the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Whole, Halves or Quarters, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme. Immediately after the drawing the drawn numbers will be sent with a written explanation. [Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, County, and State.] NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us. AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE. From any city or town where there is an office. The money and order must be inclosed in a GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE STAMP, ENVELOPE, or the Express Company cannot receive them. [Purchasers for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to] WOOD, EDDY & CO., Jan 25 w&t-wtf Wilmington, Delaware. H. WHITTINGHAM, Newspaper and Periodical Agent, FRANKFORT, KY. CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Books, Pamphlets, and Quarters, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. nov 27 w&t-wtf BOERHAVES' HOLLAND BITTERS! BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, Disease of the Kidneys, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER & AGUE, The various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER. SUCH as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colic, Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Nervous and Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure. This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction in the U. S. was intended more especially for those of our fatherland and countrymen who live over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its true and wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged. It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or by the loss of sleep. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping system, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system. NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties. CAUTION. The great popularity of this celebrated Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00 by the wholesale. SOLE PROPRIETORS BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO. MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS, PITTSBURGH, PA. SOLD IN FRANKFORT BY AVERILL & KEARNS. [P For sale in Louisville by Wilson & Starbird, April 6 1858-12] CAUTION. Read Carefully. THE GENUINE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS IS PUT UP IN HALF PINT BOTTLES, ONLY AND RETAILED AT ONE DOLLAR PER SINGLE BOTTLE. THE GREAT DEMAND FOR THIS TRULY CELEBRATED MEDICINE HAS INDUCED MANY IMITATIONS WHICH THE PUBLIC SHOULD GUARD AGAINST PURCHASING. ASK FOR BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. MANUFACTURED BY BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Of Pittsburgh, Pa., And see that their name is on the label of every bottle. BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmacutists and Chemists, Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

